

CAI
BS
- 1996
E25

3 1761 11728223 6

Statistics Canada

1996 Census

Education, Mobility and Migration
Labour Force Activity, Occupation & Ind.,
Place of Work, Mode of Transportation to
Work, Unpaid Work

SPECIAL
LOCATION

REF

CA1
BS
- 1996
E25

EDUCATION, MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

1

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, PLACE OF WORK,
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, UNPAID WORK

5

EDUCATION, MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the 1996 Census, nine million people in Canada were graduates from a university or other postsecondary institution. This represented 40% of the population aged 15 and over, up from 29% in 1981.
- During the past 15 years, women have experienced the most notable shift in education levels. Among women aged 20 to 29, the proportion with university degrees almost doubled, from 11% in 1981 to 21% in 1996, compared with an increase from 12% to 16% for men. Consistent with this trend, the proportion of women with less than a high school diploma declined from 28% in 1981 to 16% in 1996. This was a larger decline than for men (31% to 21%).
- Canadians continued to head west between 1991 and 1996. British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon gained more people than they lost through interprovincial migration. The only province in eastern Canada to record a net gain was Prince Edward Island.

EDUCATION

The 1996 Census showed that Canadians continued to attain higher levels of education, a trend observed since the early 1950s.

In 1996, the nine million graduates from university or other postsecondary institutions represented 40% of the population aged 15 and over, up from 29% in 1981. On the other hand, 35% of the population aged 15 and over had not completed high school, down from 48% in 1981.

Of the postsecondary graduates, over one-third or 3.5 million were university graduates with a university certificate, bachelor's degree or higher. These university graduates represented 16% of the population aged 15 and over in 1996, compared with 10% in 1981. The remaining 5.5 million had their highest certificate or diploma from non-university postsecondary institutions, such as colleges, CEGEPs and trade schools.

More recent trends in education can be seen by focusing on the population aged 20 to 29. In 1981, the proportion of the population in this age group with a postsecondary degree or diploma (either university or non-university) was similar for men and women (37%). By 1996, however, more than

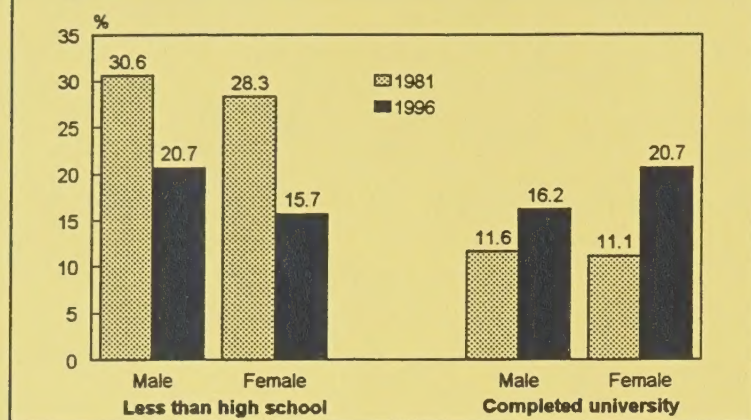
half (51%) of women in this age group had a degree or diploma, compared with only 42% for men.

Population aged 15 and over by highest level of schooling, Canada
1981 and 1996

	1981		
	Total #	Males %	Females %
Population aged 15 and over	18,609,280	9,151,590	9,457,690
Less than high school	8,919,510	46.5	49.3
High school diploma	2,421,505	11.0	15.0
Some postsecondary	1,793,430	9.7	9.5
Completed non-university	3,659,800	21.4	18.0
Completed university	1,815,035	11.4	8.2
Total		100.0	100.0
	1996		
	Total #	Males %	Females %
Population aged 15 and over	22,628,930	11,022,455	11,606,475
Less than high school	7,868,005	34.8	34.8
High school diploma	3,238,595	13.0	15.6
Some postsecondary	2,442,225	10.6	11.0
Completed non-university	5,553,845	25.4	23.7
Completed university	3,526,260	16.2	15.0
Total		100.0	100.0



Population aged 20 to 29 by highest level of schooling,
Canada, 1981 and 1996



At the university level, trends were similar. Between 1981 and 1996, the proportion of women aged 20 to 29 with a university degree increased from 11% to 21%, compared with an increase from 12% to 16% for men.

The proportion of men aged 20 to 29 who had not completed high school was 21% in 1996, down from 31% in 1981. Although the shift for men was large, it was even larger for women. In 1996, 16% of women aged 20 to 29 had less than high school, compared with 28% in 1981.

The educational attainment for persons aged 20 to 29 will, of course, eventually be higher than observed in 1996, since about one-third were still attending school on a full-time or a part-time basis.

Fields of study

In 1996, at the university level, the most popular field of study for graduates aged 20 to 29 continued to be the social sciences, followed by commerce, management and business administration. As was the case in 1986, the first time the census collected data on field of study, women chose the social sciences more frequently than did men. The opposite was true for commerce graduates.

For non-university graduates aged 20 to 29, the most popular field continued to be engineering and applied science trades and technologies, followed by commerce, management and business administration. In 1996, more than half (57%) of all non-university male graduates had studied in engineering and applied sciences, technologies and trades, down from 66% in 1986. Young women in 1996 were most often commerce graduates (35%), although this was also down from 41% in 1986. For non-university graduates, the largest increases for both men and women were in social sciences and related fields, and in educational, recreational and counselling services.

More science and technology graduates

Given the current rapid pace of technological change, much interest has been focused on science and technology fields of study, and on the number of graduates in these

fields. The increased interest, however, has not led to a shift towards studies in science and technology. In 1996, science and technology graduates represented 17% of all postsecondary graduates aged 20 to 29, about the same share as in 1986.

Among female university graduates aged 20 to 29, science and technology accounted for 12% of all graduates, up slightly from 1986. For men, this field accounted for 31% of all graduates, down slightly from 1986. Since the number of university graduates increased faster for women than for men, women accounted for 34% of all science and technology graduates in 1996, up from 28% a decade earlier.

At the non-university level, science and technology fields accounted for 7% of all women graduates, and 24% of all male graduates, both down slightly from 1986. In 1996, women accounted for 25% of all non-university science and technology graduates.

Tougher to find a job without a high school diploma

The census data confirm what other surveys have shown, that the transition from school to the labour force is becoming more difficult for people who did not complete high school.

In 1996, about 59% of women aged 25 to 34, who had less than a high school diploma and who were not attending school, were in the labour force. That is, they were either employed or looking for work. In comparison, 74% of women from the same age group with a high school diploma, and 90% of those with a university degree or certificate, were members of the labour force.

The labour force participation rate was higher for men aged 25 to 34 not attending school, and differences by level of education were not as striking. About 86% of those who did not finish high school were employed or looking for work, as were 97% of those with a university degree or certificate.

Definitions

Unemployment rate: refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the week prior to the 1996 Census.

Participation rate: refers to the total labour force in the week prior to the 1996 Census expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Science and technology: includes fields of study in the biological sciences, engineering and applied sciences, some engineering and applied science technologies and mathematics and physical sciences.

Recent trends in the participation and unemployment rates of men not attending school have favoured individuals

with higher levels of education. Between 1981 and 1996, the participation rate of men aged 25 to 34 with less than a high school diploma declined from 92% to 86%. The rate for those with a university degree or certificate has also declined, but the decrease was less, from 99% to 97%.

Among women aged 25 to 34, participation rates increased from 80% to 90% for those with a university degree or certificate and from 51% to 59% for those having less than high school.

Population aged 20 to 29 by field of study, Canada, 1996

	University graduates								
	Total			Males			Female		
	#	%	% change 1986-96	#	%	% change 1986-96	#	%	% change 1986-96
Total major field of study	721,855	100.0	30.7	314,725	100.0	17.4	407,130	100.0	43.2
Educational, recreational and counselling services	99,265	13.8	39.3	26,390	8.4	43.1	72,875	17.9	38.0
Fine and applied arts	21,745	3.0	20.2	7,505	2.4	23.6	14,235	3.5	18.4
Humanities and related fields	89,975	12.5	41.1	33,420	10.6	37.5	56,555	13.9	43.2
Social sciences and related fields	165,920	23.0	50.8	64,525	20.5	31.5	101,395	24.9	66.4
Commerce, management and business administration	128,130	17.8	22.0	63,995	20.3	5.6	64,135	15.8	44.4
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies	41,740	5.8	8.9	17,425	5.5	-3.3	24,310	6.0	19.7
Engineering and applied sciences	64,625	9.0	20.5	50,445	16.0	7.6	14,185	3.5	109.1
Health professions, sciences and technologies	54,310	7.5	24.9	15,350	4.9	24.1	38,960	9.6	25.2
Mathematics and physical sciences	55,330	7.7	19.2	35,270	11.2	13.2	20,060	4.9	31.4
All other	805	0.1	-67.7	395	0.1	-67.8	415	0.1	-67.2
Trades and other non-university graduates									
Total major field of study	1,092,775	100.0	-10.5	504,390	100.0	-14.5	588,390	100.0	-6.7
Educational, recreational and counselling services	66,355	6.1	44.8	10,950	2.2	40.8	55,400	9.4	45.6
Fine and applied arts	100,100	9.2	-5.3	23,090	4.6	-3.7	77,005	13.1	-5.8
Humanities and related fields	51,000	4.7	23.4	21,150	4.2	24.5	29,845	5.1	22.6
Social sciences and related fields	84,110	7.7	56.7	35,420	7.0	51.9	48,695	8.3	60.4
Commerce, management and business administration	275,740	25.2	-16.1	69,075	13.7	-0.7	206,660	35.1	-20.2
Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies	54,085	4.9	-14.0	28,855	5.7	-10.8	25,235	4.3	-17.3
Engineering and applied sciences, trades/technologies	330,170	30.2	-24.4	287,945	57.1	-26.0	42,240	7.2	-11.5
Health professions, sciences and technologies	111,395	10.2	-9.5	17,135	3.4	23.6	94,260	16.0	-13.7
Mathematics and physical sciences	15,880	1.5	-12.2	8,880	1.8	-17.5	7,000	1.2	-4.4
All other	3,945	0.4	-12.2	1,890	0.4	-19.9	2,055	0.3	-3.5

MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

This report provides information about people in Canada on the move, that is, those who had moved at least once between 1991 and 1996.

In 1996, the census asked respondents two questions on mobility: where they lived in 1991 and where they lived in 1995.

A nation on the move, but slowing down

Between 1991 and 1996, Canada continued to be a nation on the move.

Over that period, 43% of Canadians moved to a different location, compared with 47% between 1986 and 1991. Among those who moved between 1991 and 1996, 23% moved inside the limits of their municipality. Another 17% moved to another municipality in the same province or territory, or in another province or territory, while the remaining 4% represented people from another country.

The unemployment rate for the population not attending school was also much higher for those with less than high school. In fact, the gap was larger in 1996 than in 1981. Between 1981 and 1996, the unemployment rate for persons aged 25 to 34 with less than high school increased from 10% to 18%. In comparison, the rate for those who completed university rose from 3.3% to 4.6%.

Canadians still heading west

The census showed that Canadians continued to head west between 1991 and 1996. The only regions to gain population through interprovincial migration during this period were British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. The remainder lost more people than they gained.

The place to go in the country was still British Columbia, where a record 150,000 more people moved into the province than moved out. This was one-fifth higher than British Columbia's net inflow of 125,900 between 1986 and 1991.

After incurring net outflows in the previous two censuses, Alberta gained people (3,600) between 1991 and 1996, as did the Yukon with a net inflow of 700. Prince Edward Island recorded the only net gain from this source in eastern Canada, 1,500.

The largest net outflow among the provinces occurred in Ontario, which lost 47,000 more individuals than it gained from interprovincial movements. However, the net outflow from Ontario appeared to be ebbing near the end of the 1991 to 1996 census period. In the year prior to the 1996 Census, Ontario had a net outflow of only 6,700 people, compared with almost 22,000 during the one-year period preceding the 1991 Census.

The net outflow of people from Quebec to other provinces grew between 1991 and 1996, reversing the trend. Quebec had been losing population through interprovincial movements at a declining pace since the 1976 to 1981 period.

Between 1991 and 1996, the net outflow from Quebec was 37,400, compared with 25,600 in the previous census period. Based on one-year data, the net outflow of people between 1995 and 1996 (8,400) was slightly higher than the annual average net loss (7,500) over the 1991 to 1996 period.

Complex pattern of movements among provinces

The net inflows and outflows of population through interprovincial movements were a result of a complex pattern of movements among the provinces and territories. Between 1991 and 1996, each province and territory, without exception, experienced an inflow of population from every other province and territory and an outflow to every other province and territory.

Three provinces were the focus of migratory flows between 1991 and 1996: Ontario in central Canada, and British Columbia and Alberta in the west. This continued an existing pattern over the past quarter century.

Alberta drew in population mainly from British Columbia and Ontario. British Columbia attracted people mainly from Ontario and Alberta. Ontario attracted migrants from Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, in that order.

The census showed that 89,500 people moved from Ontario to British Columbia between 1991 and 1996, the largest flow between any two regions. The second largest was the flow of 83,800 people from Alberta to British Columbia, while the third largest was the movement of

66,100 people from Quebec to Ontario. In turn, about 44,800 people from Ontario took up residence in Quebec.

In Atlantic Canada, people who pulled up stakes moved outside the region for the most part. This was the case for about three-quarters of those people who moved away from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The exception was Prince Edward Island, where 43% of those who left the province stayed within the Atlantic region.

Newfoundland incurred a record net loss of 23,200 people to other provinces. About 15,300 people moved from Newfoundland to Ontario, almost twice as many as the 8,600 individuals who moved from Ontario to Newfoundland.

The census showed that between 1991 and 1996, a high proportion of the people who migrated to Newfoundland (57%) had actually been born there and had previously moved away. This proportion varied widely among the other provinces. Over 40% of in-migrants to Quebec and Saskatchewan during the five-year period had been born in those provinces, compared with 18% in Alberta and only 11% in British Columbia.

Anglophones: movement out of Quebec relatively stable

Between 1991 and 1996, fewer people whose mother tongue was English (anglophones) left Quebec than during the previous census period from 1986 to 1991. However, Quebec attracted fewer anglophones from other provinces and territories, between 1991 and 1996.

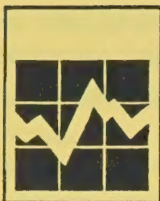
As a result, during this five-year period, Quebec had a net outflow of 24,100 anglophones, compared with 21,700 during the previous five-year period.

Francophones: net outflow from Ontario on the rise

Ontario experienced a net outflow among people whose mother tongue was French (francophones), reflecting the net outflow among its general population. Between 1991 and 1996, 6,100 more francophones moved out of Ontario than moved in. This represented 13% of the total net outflow of 47,000, while the francophone population accounted for about 5% of Ontario's overall population.

Net interprovincial migration of population aged five and over, 1981-1996

	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration		
	1991-96		1991-96	1986-91	1981-86
Newfoundland	16,225	39,465	-23,240	-13,960	-16,550
Prince Edward Island	8,945	7,485	1,460	-855	1,530
Nova Scotia	47,455	53,905	-6,450	-4,870	6,280
New Brunswick	34,060	36,025	-1,965	-6,070	-1,370
Quebec	68,895	106,345	-37,450	-25,550	-63,300
Ontario	194,030	241,040	-47,010	46,955	99,350
Manitoba	43,215	62,595	-19,380	-35,245	-1,550
Saskatchewan	47,520	67,295	-19,775	-60,350	-2,820
Alberta	162,645	159,055	3,590	-25,015	-27,670
British Columbia	252,625	102,680	149,945	125,880	9,500
Yukon	5,955	5,285	670	780	-2,660
Northwest Territories	8,715	9,110	-395	-1,700	-755



LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, PLACE OF WORK, MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, UNPAID WORK

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

The census showed a large increase between 1990 and 1995 in the number of individuals who worked for a full year on a part-time basis, accompanied by a decline among those who worked throughout the year on a full-time basis.

In 1995, the last complete year before the census was taken, 7.7 million people worked full-year, full-time, down 2.6% from the 1990 figure. As a result, in 1995, 86% of all full-year workers worked on a full-time basis, compared with 89% in 1990, 90% in 1980 and 93% in 1970.

In contrast, the number of people who reported that they worked part-time throughout the year increased nearly 20% to 1.2 million. This is almost double the number (680,000) who reported working on a part-time basis throughout the year in 1980. The comparable figure in 1970 was 351,000 persons.

The number of men working full-time throughout the year declined by 4% between 1990 and 1995, while the number of women dropped by 1%. In contrast, there was an increase of 28% for men and 16% for women among those working part-time for the full year.

Women were still more likely to work full-year, part-time than men. A total of 861,000 women (12% of female workers) reported working full-year, part-time in 1995, compared with 344,000 men (4% of male workers).

Despite this trend toward part-time work, people who reported working full-year, full-time in 1995 still represented the slight majority (51%) of the 15 million Canadians who worked some time during 1995. Those who worked full-year, part-time in 1995 accounted for 8% of the total. The remaining 41% reported working less than 49 weeks, either full-time or part-time during the year.

Definitions

Total paid labour force: composed of all people aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed or unemployed during the week prior to Census day (the reference week).

Reference year: the year preceding the year in which the census is held, in this case 1995 for the 1996 Census.

Full-time workers: those persons who said they worked mostly 30 hours or more a week during the census reference year.

Part-time workers: those persons who said they worked mostly less than 30 hours a week during the census reference year.

Full-year, full-time workers: those persons who said they worked 49 to 52 weeks, on a full-time basis in the census reference year.

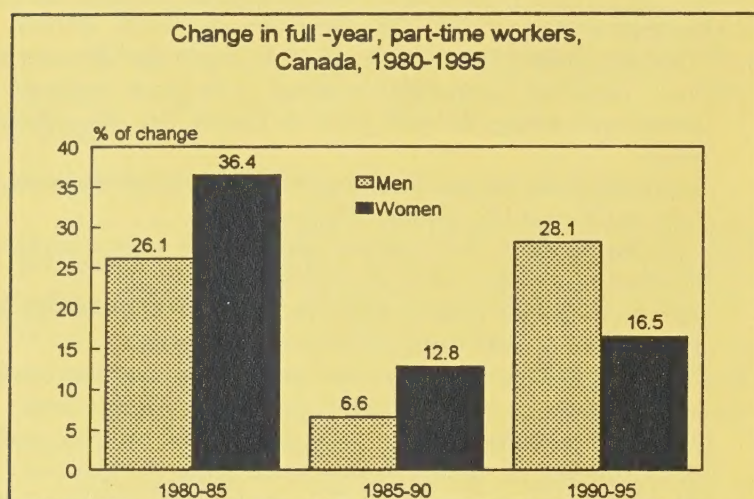
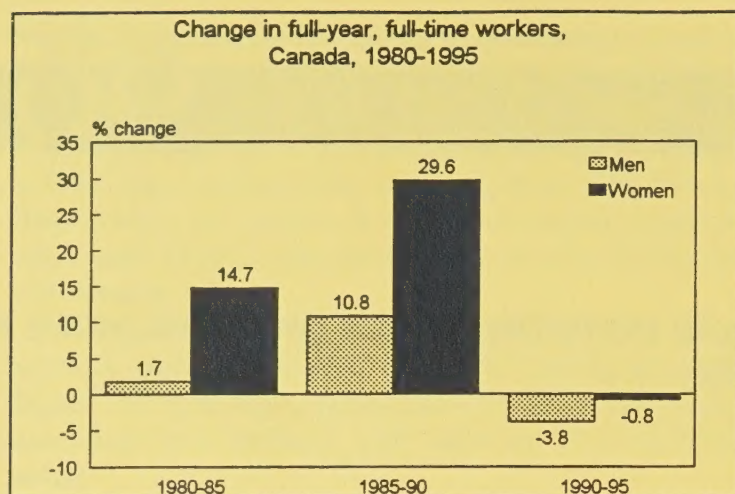
Full-year, part-time workers: those persons who said they worked 49 to 52 weeks, on a part-time basis in the census reference year.

The self-employed: can be divided into groups: "employers" who have their own paid help and "own account" workers who work by, and for, themselves. In addition, these groups can be further subdivided based on whether the self-employed business has been legally incorporated. The remaining members of the labour force are classified as "employees", persons who work for others or "unpaid family workers", persons who worked without pay in family farms or businesses.

Experienced labour force: persons who were employed in the week preceding Census day or, if unemployed, had worked since January 1 of the previous year. In this report, industry, occupation and class of worker data are presented for the experienced labour force only.

Industry: the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works. If someone was not employed in the week prior to Census day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1 of the previous year. The 1996 Census classified industry information according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Occupation: the kind of work a person was doing during the week prior to the census, as determined by the kind of work and the description of the most important duties in the job. If someone was not employed in the week prior to Census day, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1 of the previous year. The 1996 Census classified occupation information according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).



Time devoted to paid employment

When the data on full-time and part-time work are combined with the data on weeks worked, there is a substantial difference between men and women in the total amount of time devoted to paid work over the course of a year.

For example, in 1995, there were 4.6 million men working full-time for the full year, compared with 3.1 million women. For those working full-time for less than the full year, there were 2.3 million men, compared with 1.6 million women.

The difference in working time is accentuated by the fact that men working full-time work longer hours on average (45.7 hours in the reference week) than women working full-time (40.8 hours).

Substantial growth in self-employment

Between 1991 and 1996, there was substantial growth in the number of Canadians who were self-employed.

About 1.8 million individuals reported that they were their own boss in 1996, up 28% during the five-year period. They accounted for nearly 13% of the labour force,

compared to 10% in 1991. Continuing a trend seen in the 1986 to 1991 period, the most substantial increases in self-employment were among "own account" workers, that is, those who work by, and for, themselves.

The trend toward self-employment was particularly noticeable for women. During the five-year period, the number of women who were employers increased 27%, compared with only 11% for men. Female "own account" workers increased 62% as opposed to 29% among men.

Self-employment grew in every province and territory. The largest increase (47%) was in British Columbia, the smallest in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan (less than 5%).

Job growth strongest in service industries

Continuing a trend which has existed for more than four decades, job growth was strongest in the service-producing industries between 1991 and 1996. During this period, the labour force in the services sector grew 3.3% to 10.5 million, while declining in the goods-producing sector by 5.8% to 3.8 million. Almost three of every four workers (73%) were in services in 1996.

The fastest growth (17%) occurred in business services, a sector which had one of the highest increases in part-time employment (49%). More than one-quarter (26%) of all individuals in this industry were self-employed in 1996, an increase of 83,000 workers compared with 1991, when the self-employed represented 21% of the workers.

Among the provinces and territories, all except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia showed growth in service-producing industries. Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories led the way, with British Columbia showing the largest increase, at 13%.

Sales and service the largest occupational category

Of 10 broad occupational categories, the sales and service category was the largest in 1996, with a labour force of 3.7 million, or 26% of the total. One in every three women had a job in sales and service, compared to one in every five men. Between 1991 and 1996, this category had the second-fastest rate of increase in jobs (7%), and by far the largest absolute increase in jobs created, 248,000.

Business, finance and administrative occupations was the second largest occupation category, with a labour force of 2.7 million. Overall, the labour force in this category declined slightly, although the trends were significantly different for men and women. For men, business, finance and administrative occupations increased 8%, the second fastest-growing category. Among women in this category, the labour force declined 3%, mainly due to a substantial drop of 101,000 in the number of women working as secretaries.

With a labour force of only 386,000, art, culture, recreation and sport was the smallest occupational category. However, it showed the greatest growth (14.5%) between 1991 and 1996. "Own account" workers comprised over two-thirds of the growth in this category. Occupations such as writers, musicians, painters, photographers and graphic designers were contributors to this growth.

Experienced labour force by broad occupational category, Canada
1996

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All occupations	14,317,545	7,768,490	6,549,060
	%		
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	9.0	11.3	6.2
Business, Finance and Administrative	19.0	9.9	29.8
Natural and Applied Sciences and Related	5.0	7.5	1.9
Health	5.0	2.0	8.7
Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion	6.8	5.1	8.9
Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	2.7	2.3	3.2
Sales and Service	26.0	20.7	32.3
Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related	14.1	24.4	1.9
Occupations Unique to Primary Industry	4.8	6.9	2.2
Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	7.6	9.9	4.9

Experienced labour force by industry division, Canada
1991-1996

	1991	1996	% change	Part-time ¹	Self-employed	Immigrants
	#				%	
All industries	14,220,235	14,317,545	0.7	23.4	12.6	19.0
Agricultural and related service industries	521,335	485,605	-6.9	23.6	49.6	12.2
Fishing and trapping industries	48,165	45,695	-5.1	16.4	42.2	5.4
Logging and forestry industries	106,485	102,715	-3.5	12.3	14.0	5.6
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries	192,025	168,320	-12.3	6.0	5.5	8.8
Manufacturing industries	2,084,110	2,039,845	-2.1	8.8	4.8	25.6
Construction industries	933,425	822,345	-11.9	16.7	26.6	17.5
Transportation and storage industries	581,810	598,925	2.9	13.2	12.2	15.6
Communication and other utility industries	479,185	446,770	-6.8	11.8	3.7	15.2
Wholesale trade industries	614,345	711,820	15.9	12.6	10.2	19.0
Retail trade industries	1,831,350	1,781,250	-2.7	38.3	13.3	16.9
Finance and insurance industries	576,860	522,070	-9.5	16.0	4.0	21.3
Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	233,705	265,730	13.7	20.6	17.5	23.0
Business service industries	802,405	937,635	16.9	20.2	26.4	22.7
Government service industries	1,111,385	887,450	-20.1	11.1	0.0	11.4
Educational service industries	972,520	1,005,585	3.4	25.8	2.5	17.4
Health and social service industries	1,277,340	1,409,170	10.3	32.2	10.1	18.5
Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	909,710	988,590	8.7	43.8	8.6	22.5
Other service industries	944,065	1,098,030	16.3	36.6	21.3	20.4
Goods - producing industries ²	4,042,900	3,808,525	-5.8	12.4	15.8	20.1
Service - producing industries ³	10,177,330	10,509,020	3.3	27.4	11.4	18.5

¹ Part-time in this table refers to the population who worked in 1995 rather than the experienced labour force.

² Goods Producing Industries include the following Industry divisions: Agricultural and Related, Fishing and Trapping, Logging and Forestry, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction; as well as the Other Utility Major Group from the Communications and Other Utility Industry Division.

³ Service Producing Industries include the following Industry Divisions: Transportation and Storage, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent, Business Service, Government Service, Educational Service, Health and Social Service, Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service, Other Services; as well as the Communication Major Group from the Communication and Other Utility Industry Division.

PLACE OF WORK

The vast majority (84%) of the working population of about 11.2 million people reported that they usually worked at a location other than their home during the week prior to the census. An additional 1 million, or about 8%, reported that they had no fixed workplace address. This latter group included people such as construction workers and landscapers.

A much smaller group, just under 50,000, reported working outside the country. One out of every 10 men who worked outside the country was a truck driver, the largest single group. About 2,000 women, 13% of those who held jobs outside Canada, were registered nurses. Some 800 of these nurses lived in the census metropolitan area of Windsor.

Just over one million usually worked at home

Including those living and working on a farm, just over 1 million employed individuals reported to the census that they usually worked at home in 1996. These people represented about 8% of the working population.

One-quarter of them worked and lived on a farm. The highest proportions of those who worked at home lived in the Prairie provinces, in particular Saskatchewan with its substantial agricultural base. One-fifth of the working population of Saskatchewan reported that they usually worked at home in 1996.

For the purpose of this report, the 267,000 employed people who lived and worked on a farm in Canada were not included in the analysis. They were excluded to allow an examination of the characteristics of the other at-home workers who are less homogeneous than the farming community. A full report on farm operators will be released later this year.

Excluding those who worked on a farm, a total of 819,000 people, or 6% of the employed labour force, usually worked at home in 1996.

More than half who usually worked at home were self-employed

More than 474,000, or 58% of employed people working at home, reported that they were self-employed. This proportion was over six times the rate of self-employed people who worked outside the home (9%). Of all self-employed people, 30% worked at home.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of men who worked at home were self-employed, compared with 12% outside the home. Among women, slightly more than half (52%) who worked at home were self-employed, as opposed to only 5% of women who worked outside the home.

Part-time work at home was much more common than it was outside the home. Women were almost twice as likely as men to work on a part-time basis at home, that is, they worked fewer than 30 hours per week. About 44% of women who worked at home were part-time, compared with only 23% of men.

Employed women and men usually working at home,¹ and outside the home, by age groups, Canada 1996

	At home		Outside of the home	
	#	%	#	%
Women				
Age groups				
15-24	27,475	6.2	906,350	16.2
25-34	98,600	22.2	1,478,920	26.4
35-44	142,435	32.1	1,621,280	28.9
45-54	101,480	22.9	1,159,880	20.7
55-64	52,670	11.9	391,450	7.0
65+	20,690	4.7	49,700	0.9
Total	443,350	100	5,607,560	100
Men				
Age groups				
15-24	27,295	7.3	954,905	14.4
25-34	59,960	16.0	1,718,260	25.9
35-44	98,250	26.2	1,870,030	28.2
45-54	94,990	25.3	1,383,145	20.9
55-64	62,705	16.7	589,920	8.9
65+	32,075	8.5	107,180	1.6
Total	375,275	100	6,623,460	100

¹ Excludes farming occupations.

More women than men usually worked at home

About 443,000 employed women reported that they worked at home in 1996, compared with 375,000 men. This was in contrast to the employed labour force where men outnumbered women.

Individuals who work at home tend to be older than individuals working outside the home, in the case of both men and women. Of all women who worked at home, 72% were aged 35 or older, while only 58% of women who worked outside the home were in this age group. About 77% of men who worked at home were 35 or older, compared with only 60% of those who worked outside.

The likelihood of persons in the employed labour force working at home increases with age. For example, of all individuals aged 55 to 64 in the working population, 12%

of women and 10% of men worked at home. Of all working people aged 65 and over, 29% of women and 23% of men worked at home. In sharp contrast, of all working individuals under the age of 55, only 7% of women and 5% of men worked at home.

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Data on mode of transportation to work came from a new question on the census which was designed to compile data for use in planning urban development and transportation networks.

The vast majority of Canadians settled in behind the wheel to get to work in 1996. About 8.9 million people, or 73% of the working population, drove to work in their automobile, whether it was a car, truck or van. Another 7%, or almost 900,000 people, traveled as a passenger with someone else doing the driving.

Just 10% of the working population, or about 1.2 million people, reported that they used some form of public transit in 1996 to get to work. A further 7% walked to work, while 1% used a bicycle.

Usual mode of transportation to work, Canada, 1996

Mode of transportation	Both sexes	Female	Male
Total	12,183,410	5,592,000	6,591,415
	%		
Total	100	100	100
Car, truck, van as driver	73.3	67.1	78.6
Car, truck, van as passenger	7.4	9.7	5.4
Public transit	10.1	13.2	7.5
Walked to work	7.0	8.4	5.8
Bicycle	1.1	0.6	1.6
Other method	1.0	0.9	1.2

Alternatives to driving: Seven census metropolitan areas led the way

Commuters in seven of Canada's census metropolitan areas led the way in 1996 in having or finding alternatives to driving to work. The proportion of employed workers who drove to work was below the national average of 73% in Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Halifax, Montréal, Victoria, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Public transit was most popular (and/or available) in both of Canada's largest census metropolitan areas. About 22% of employed workers used public transit to get to work in Toronto, as did 20% of those in Montréal.

Alternatives to driving, seven census metropolitan areas 1996

CMA	Total alternative modes	Car, truck or van as passenger	Public transit
	%		
Ottawa-Hull	35.7	8.8	17.1
Toronto	34.7	6.7	22.0
Halifax	33.4	10.4	10.9
Montréal	33.4	5.5	20.3
Victoria	32.9	6.8	9.9
Winnipeg	31.9	9.0	14.4
Vancouver	29.4	6.6	14.3

CMA	Walk	Bicycle	Other
	%		
Ottawa-Hull	7.0	2.1	0.8
Toronto	4.6	0.8	0.7
Halifax	9.9	1.0	1.2
Montréal	5.9	1.0	0.6
Victoria	9.8	4.9	1.5
Winnipeg	6.2	1.4	0.9
Vancouver	5.8	1.7	1.0

One in 10 rode as a passenger in Atlantic Canada

Riding as a passenger was more popular among commuters in Atlantic Canada than in other parts of the country in 1996. More than one out of every 10 working people in each of the four Atlantic provinces hitched a ride with someone else to work.

Being a passenger was particularly prevalent in the Atlantic census metropolitan areas: St. John's, Nfld., where 13% of employed people were automobile passengers, Saint John, N.B. (11%) and Halifax (10%).

Riding as a passenger was least popular in the province of Quebec, where 6% of the employed labour force got rides. The proportion was only 5% in Montréal.

Biking, walking: popular in Victoria, Halifax and Ottawa-Hull

Employed people in the census metropolitan areas of Victoria, Halifax and Ottawa-Hull were more likely to either bicycle or walk to work in 1996 as an alternative to driving. About 15% of workers did one or the other in Victoria, compared with 11% in Halifax and 9% in Ottawa-Hull.

UNPAID WORK

The 1996 Census was the first to include questions on unpaid household work. Respondents aged 15 and over were asked to report the amount of time they spent in the week prior to the census doing unpaid housework or home maintenance, taking care of children without pay and providing care or assistance to seniors.

Overall, 90% of Canadians reported that they did some form of unpaid work in the week prior to the census. Some 89% reported that they did unpaid housework or home maintenance, 38% reported caring for children and 17% spent time caring for a senior.

These figures varied significantly between men and women. Not surprisingly, there were significant differences between those working full-time for pay and those with no paid employment. And, as could be expected, the presence of children was also an important influence on the hours of unpaid work reported.

Proportion of hours spent on unpaid housework and child care for population aged 15 and over in private households, Canada, 1996

	Total	None	Less than 5 hours	5 to 14 hours	15 to 29 hours	30 to 59 hours	60 or more hours
%							
Housework							
Total	100	11.4	22.7	30.4	19.2	11.4	4.8
Males	100	15.4	30.1	32.8	14.3	5.6	1.8
Females	100	7.7	15.7	28.1	24.0	17.0	7.6
Child care							
Total	100	61.5	9.8	10.2	6.8	5.2	6.5
Males	100	65.6	10.9	10.9	6.4	3.5	2.7
Females	100	57.6	8.7	9.6	7.2	6.8	10.1

Unpaid work: An overview

While men, on average, spent more time than women on paid employment (see **Time devoted to paid employment**), women performed significantly more unpaid work in all three categories of activity on which the census collected information.

Note to readers

Respondents were asked to report all time spent on household activities, even if they overlapped. For example, a respondent who spent one hour on housework and child care at the same time would be expected to report that hour in both the housework and child care parts of the question. For this reason, the hours reported for each unpaid work activity cannot be added together to arrive at a total number of hours spent on unpaid work.

Definition

Children: for the purposes of this report, children refer to never-married sons and/or daughters less than 15 years of age living in the same dwelling as their parents.

Among private households in Canada, 92% of women reported spending time doing unpaid housework or home maintenance in the week preceding the census, compared with 85% of men.

With respect to child care, 42% of all women reported providing such care, while for men the percentage was 34%.

Nineteen percent of all women reported providing care to seniors, while 14% of men reported this activity.

In addition to engaging in unpaid work in somewhat higher proportions, women typically devoted longer hours to these various activities.

For example, 25% of women reported they spent 30 or more hours doing housework or home maintenance in the week prior to the census 17% spent 30 to 59 hours and 8% spent more than 60 hours. In contrast, 8% of men reported that they spent 30 hours or more 6% spent 30 to 59 hours, while only 2% spent more than 60.

Balancing unpaid and paid work

For both wives and husbands, the amount of time spent in paid employment tended to reduce the amount of unpaid work reported.

Among wives who worked full time (30 or more hours) for pay in the week prior to the census, 51% reported spending 15 or more hours doing unpaid housework. In contrast, among wives with no paid employment, 70% did 15 or more hours of housework.

Of husbands with full-time employment, 23% spent at least 15 hours doing housework, while for husbands with no paid employment the proportion was 36%.

Child care: Paid jobs a major factor in time spent with youngsters

Individuals who had full-time paid jobs had less time to spend with their children. The data showed that about 64% of wives with full-time paid jobs spent 15 hours or more looking after children in the week prior to the census. This proportion was 79% among wives who didn't have a full-time paid job.

Men were caught in the job crunch, too. About 42% of husbands who didn't have paid work found 15 hours or more to spend on child care, compared with 39% of those who had a full-time paid job.



065800060050